ABSTRACT

Stunting is still a major nutritional problem in Indonesia, especially in toddlers. Most provinces have health budgets that have not increased significantly from the previous year. On the other side, the current condition of reducing stunting prevalence has not yet reached the target according to the WHO minimum standard of 20%. This study aims to analyze the technical efficiency of stunting interventions in Indonesia, both in terms of technical costs and technical systems, and the relative efficiency between provinces in Indonesia.

This study uses data from 33 provinces in Indonesia during 2015-2019. The research method used is Two-Stage Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) with DEAP ver. 2.1 University of Queensland. Provincial Government Integrated Special Allocation Fund (Intervention) as input variable. Health facilities and services, which are indicators of nutrition intervention, become intermediate output variables, and the percentage of normal nutritional status (Height/Age) for children under five as output variables.

The results show that there are only 2 provinces (6.06%) that have achieved 100% technical efficiency in terms of costs. Meanwhile, technically in the system, only 6 provinces (18.18%) have achieved efficient conditions. Regions that were always relatively efficient compared to other provinces during the research year were only D.I.Y and Bali. This means that it is necessary to improve health facilities and services to reduce stunting rates in children under five and maximize the budget. This study recommends not reducing the integrated funds, but optimizing output by increasing health facilities and services to the public.

Keywords : ***Efficiency, DEA, Stunt, Health Expenditure***